

Political Matter.

LETTER OF GOV. REEDER, On the Approaching Election of President, and the Candidates.

New York City, Sept. 23, 1856.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

GENTLEMEN:—The letter of your correspondent, H., and your editorial comments upon it of the 16th inst., seem in common courtesy to demand a reply. Your correspondent does not err in saying that I desire the success of the Republican party and the election of its candidate, and that I am ready to contribute any honorable effort to bring it about. This is not the result of any preference as to men, but in spite of it. With Colonel Fremont I am unacquainted. I have never seen him, nor had any communication with him direct or indirect, verbal or written. On the other hand, my feelings of friendship and admiration of Mr. Buchanan, as a man, are of no ordinary character, and are strengthened by years of friendly intimacy and reciprocal acts of kindness, uninterrupted to this time by a single misunderstanding or unpleasant feeling; and I would at any time defend him promptly and indignantly against personal attacks upon his reputation. I believe him to be a man of distinguished ability, of high integrity and valuable experience. He is surrounded, too, in Pennsylvania, by many political friends, whom, personally, I love and esteem, and to whom I am united by ties long cherished political and social intimacy, and the loss of whose friendship I should regard as a great calamity. For more than a quarter of a century, I have steadily labored with the Democratic party, and never doubted that I should do so during my life. For years I have exerted myself to bring about Mr. Buchanan's nomination. In 1848 and 1852 I was one of those who carried for him the delegates of our district, and was his zealous and ardent supporter. On each occasion I was in the National Convention as one of his delegates.

These ties are exceedingly strong and hard to cover especially with one who is naturally of conservative cast, and slow to change old habits of thought and action; and I have resisted for months the convictions that were urging me to my present declaration. I have diligently sought reasons and arguments to save myself the pain of breaking up old associations and alienating myself from my old friends, but all in vain. My love of country and hatred of oppression would not allow my feelings and inclinations either to delude my judgment or still my conscience, and I am compelled to forgo my self respect by committing what I believe to be palpably wrong, or else to enroll myself in opposition to the Democratic party.

I can see no reasonable hope of justice and sympathy for the people of Kansas, in the success of the Democracy. Its rank and with the power to control its actions, are found the Border Ruffians of Missouri and their accomplices of the South, who have trampled upon the Constitution and all the essential principles of our Government, robbed Kansas of its civil liberty and right of suffrage, laid waste its territory with fire and sword, and repudiated even civilization itself.

In its platform I find the enunciation of principles which would put the rope about the necks of men, for exercising the Constitutional right of petitioning Congress for a State Government, as a redress for grievances far worse than those which led to the war of the Revolution, and a declaration stigmatising as "armed resistance to law," the moderate and justifiable self defence of men shamefully and infamously oppressed by ruffian violence and outrage, beyond all human endurance.

I find the whole party of the nation assembled in National Convention, with but one individual dissent, expressing its "unqualified admiration" of an Administration which has lent itself as the tool and accomplice of the wrong inflicted upon Kansas, and by its venality and imbecility brought the country to an intestine war.

I find all its representatives in Congress, with three individual exceptions, laboring in earnest zeal, by speech and vote, to cover up the iniquities of this administration and the Border Ruffians of Missouri, and to suppress a fair investigation of outrages which shock both humanity and republicanism, and defy the Constitution and the laws.

I find these same representatives, after the truth was elicited in spite of their efforts, still refusing to relieve the people from the code of laws imposed upon them by a foreign army, and still refusing to admit them into the Union, only for reasons which, in the cases of nine existing States, had been declared untenable and of no account.

I find them disregarding a free Constitution adopted in a legal, constitutional and time-sanctioned manner, (and which no man can doubt to have reflected the will of the people), and supporting a law to produce a substitute, which it is easy to show would have perpetuated in the State Government the usurpation which had by force already seized upon the Government of the Territory.

I find them refusing to make appropriations for the army unless that army is to be used to enforce a code of laws violative, on their face, of the Constitution; enacted by a legislature in violation of the law of the United States, and imposed by foreign force upon conquered and subjugated American citizens.

I find them, in a word, steadily aiding by all their Congressional action to make a Slave State in Northern latitude, and that, too, against the will of its inhabitants, and in defiance of the South and the prevailing sentiment of the party, they have dropped off, one after the other, until now, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not a Democratic paper which dares boldly to justify and defend the Free State party, and denounce the invaders. In place of encouragement and sympathy for their outraged fellow-citizens of the North, there is little else than jeers and ridicule for their oppressed and suffering condition—misrepresentation of their motives and conduct, and a pretended incredulity of the statements and appeals which they send to their brethren of the States.

I find their speakers exhibiting the same spirit—some of them ignoring the question entirely; others of them treating it with perversions, misrepresentations and false issues; and others taking openly the side of the oppressors; but no one of them advocating the cause of Kansas, or favoring her admission under the Free State Constitution adopted by her people.

In the public demonstrations and processions of the party, I find banners and devices containing brutal insults, in response to the appeals of that people for protection against unparalleled wrongs, calculated, as no doubt they must be intended, to prepare the masses for a continued refusal of justice and protection, and a relentless persistence in outrage and oppression.

I find all the Democratic South, and a portion of the Democracy of the North, boldly repudiating the Kansas Nebraska bill, by insisting that Slavery has a right to go into the Territories, in spite of Congress and the people; and that the inhabitants of the Territory have no right to pass territorial laws to forbid it or exclude it. Democratic representatives from Pennsylvania even, in the Senate and the House, hold and proclaim these opinions, while other representatives from Pennsylvania, with Democratic leaders from other States, declare themselves publicly to be non-committal upon this heresy; the inevitable tendency of which, it is easy to show, will be to prevent almost entirely the formation of any more Free States.

Having originated a movement myself, to aid our people by sending them men and money, and having prosecuted it with the strictest avoidance of party character, and a studied neutrality as to the political canvas, and having earnestly asked the co-operation of men of all parties, I have failed to enlist in it, to my knowledge, a single Democrat. The only Convention of Cleveland and Buffalo, called in connection with the party, in furtherance of this enterprise, there was no Democrat present but myself. This can not have been from any want of generosity or of means, but only in deference to the prevailing tone and sentiment of the party, which is enlisted upon the other side of the question. And not only have they abstained from aiding the movement, but in their presses and by their private influence they have endeavored to cripple and retard it by sneering at it, warning the community against it as treasonable, and declaring that the money would be misapplied, thus endeavoring to prevent contributions even from friends of the measure.

I might go on with this catalogue and enumerate other indications, if necessary, showing that the prevailing tone of the party is hostile to Kansas; but I consider it only necessary to add, that what I have said relates not to the North. The South, where the great mass of the party is to be found, makes no pretensions, as a whole, to the advocacy of anything but pure border-ruffianism.

What, then, have the Free State men of Kansas to expect from a Democratic Administration, even if presided over by Mr. Buchanan? If he could be left to act upon his own impulse, and free from all pledges and obligations, expressed or implied, the case would be very different. But unfortunately, it is not so. His election would rightfully be considered a decision against us, whatever may be his own private feelings. His office at Washington, in Kansas, and elsewhere would necessarily, to a large extent, be filled with our enemies. His information would come through a distorted medium; and lastly, he could not aid us without having first made up his mind to be abandoned and warped upon by his own party. The South would charge him with violating his pledges, and turn upon him with the bitterest hostility, and at least a portion of the Northern Democracy would follow their example. He would thus be left without a party to support his administration unless he should cast himself into the arms of the Republicans. We cannot, it seems to me, ask him to do this on a question where the party lines are so plainly drawn before the election. Like all other men in the same situation, he must obey the party sentiment on which he is elected. That there, Democrats in Pennsylvania who are full of indignation against the conduct of the South in regard to Kansas, I am well aware, and that they would use their influence to redress her wrongs, I am well satisfied, but they are too few, in proportion to the whole party, and, of course, cannot do so hereafter. I honor their good intentions, but I cannot believe in their power.

I repeat that I have been forced to these conclusions after no slight struggle with my feelings and inclinations. Should Mr. Buchanan be elected, and his administration be different from what my judgment compels me to believe, I shall give him my cordial approbation, and my feeble though willing support. As I believe now, I must regard the Democratic party as fully committed to Southern sectionalism, toward which for some time past, it has been rapidly tending, and I quit it, well assured that my duty to my country demands at my hands this sacrifice of personal feeling.

Very truly yours,
A. H. REEDER.

Abuse of Gen. Jackson.
The recent publication of an extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to his friend Maj. W. B. Lewis, in which Buchanan is charged with "want of moral courage in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay" has given occasion to some of the Democratic Journals to indulge in the most virulent abuse of the old hero. The Louisville Courier says that Jackson was an "insanely vindictive old tyrant" who secretly and meanly vilified and slandered Buchanan, because the latter would not persecute himself, and sustain him (Jackson) in his charge against Clay. Was ever greater political rascality developed than this? The old line Jackson Democrats should see to it, that the old chief's fame is vindicated from such assaults as these from professed Democrats. They can do it, by putting a veto upon the conversion of that vile charge of "larceny and corruption" which James Buchanan, when the "sides of November" have come! Will they do it? We shall see!

A GERMAN MURDERED FOR SHOOTING FOR FREEDOM.—The Tiffin Tribune of September 13th says:
A peaceable and respectable German blacksmith, named Adolphus Rodenheiser, was murdered Wednesday evening, by a man named John Cornelly, under the following circumstances: Rodenheiser, who was a Republican, was standing in or near Reed's saloon, and gave a shout for Fremont. Cornelly immediately knocked him down and sprang upon him with both feet, stamping him so severely that he died yesterday forenoon. Cornelly has not yet been arrested, but the officers are in pursuit of him. The deceased maintained a good character as an industrious, quiet citizen. We have no doubt Cornelly was more or less madened with whisky.

Border Ruffian Outrages upon Methodist Ministers.

Authentic account of the Murder of Fath-er Holland, and the Tarring of the Rev. Mr. Sellers—Letter from the Latter.

We have at length obtained a full and reliable account of the late difficulties in Rochester, Mo., which resulted in the tarring of Rev. W. Sellers, and the shooting of Benjamin Holland, an aged and beloved member of the Church. The account has been delayed till this time by the severe sickness of Mr. Sellers, the consequence mainly of his inhuman treatment.

Mr. Editors:—At your solicitation, I herein transmit to you, for the benefit of your readers, a plain statement of the facts connected with the recent mob in Rochester, as they came under my own observation.

I had appointed Saturday, June 14th, to commence a series of meetings in Rochester, Missouri, and had written to several ministers to come and assist me. On Wednesday or Thursday previous, a pro-slavery man by the name of Sims, was shot by a free soil man (one Hardesty) because Sims attempted to drive him from his home or kill him. I arrived in Rochester on Thursday, at 12 o'clock. Soon after my arrival, I was waited upon by Mr. Strook's store, by a committee of three individuals, who said they were authorized by the citizens of Rochester and vicinity to instruct me not to preach again in Rochester, and endeavoring to threaten to excommunicate me from the church; but through the attention of Mr. Chamberlain, and my kind friends at Mr. Miller's, in a few days I partially recovered from the injuries received. May they receive a thousand fold in this life and in the world to come, life everlasting.

These, Mr. Editor are facts, for which I hold myself accountable, and for which I expect to answer at the bar of God. May God take care of the scattered flock, and finally bring us all to Heaven.

WM. SELLERS.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, AUG. 1.
FREE CHRISTIAN MEN OF THE NORTH!—Shall such things occur with impunity? Shall an institution, whose fruits are thus bitter, be extended? Can you read this record calmly? Or does it not stir your blood and strengthen your holy purpose to work and vote for Freedom in November?

Ruffianism nearer than Missouri.
The Buchananites, seeing that their time is short, are growing more and more desperate. We have within a few days, given several instances of their attacks upon Fremonters: Northern Indiana has also been the scene of Buchanan ruffianism. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Judge Stewart, competitors for Congress in the St. Joseph district, commenced their canvass together at Bourbon, Marshall county, on the 15th inst. The occasion was attended with most disgraceful circumstances. A South Bond correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing on the 18th, says:

A very turbulent spirit was manifested on the part of the "Border Ruffian Democracy" at an early hour. A crowd of their leaders went over to the railroad now in course of construction, and collected some two or three hundred Irish laborers, who armed themselves with bludgeons, and proceeded to the speaking ground. Intimidated by the superior number of the Buchananites, these miserable creatures committed an assault of note till the meeting was at an end and the people began to disperse. After the Plymouth Delegation, consisting of forty-two wagons filled with Republican voters, left the mob, led on by one David and Doctor somebody, attacked a wagon, dragged men, women and children out of it, and beat them most unmercifully. One man in the wagon fired several pistol shots in defence, but without serious effect. A Republican seeing the dangerous condition of his friend, ran from a house near by, and with a revolver in hand to have shot three Irishmen dead and wounded some others. The ruffians then attacked the Marshal of a delegation and dragged him from his horse; but he escaped and took refuge in a house. The mob followed him, and having driven the family into the street with clubs and stones, made search for the Marshal, and finding him concealed beneath a bed, assaulted him with an axe, wounding him from his head, an otherwise, though it is hoped not fatally, injuring him. The infuriated ruffians wound up their fray with a successful attack upon Mr. Colfax's carriage, and by knocking down and beating several women in the streets.

The following day over four hundred Irishmen encamped near Bourbon with the avowed intention of burning the town. Two hundred Republicans, well armed and officered, were stationed in front of the ruffians, determined to make no attack, but to defend the town and themselves at any hazard. Thus matters stood at my last advent.

Frank Pierce among his Townsmen.
We all of us, think we know Frank Pierce well enough, but the people of Concord, New Hampshire, know him a great deal better than do anybody else. And they seem to have a nice appreciation of the fellow's value. He has sent home word that he is going to make them a visit the first time his election. He took with him a number of the town folks, to see about making arrangements for his reception. We will let the dispatch in the Tribune, tell the rest of the story.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AT HOME.
CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 22, 1856.
A large meeting of the citizens of this city was held at Depot Hall this evening for the purpose of making arrangements for giving a reception to President Pierce. An attempt was made by the temporary Chairman to force upon the meeting John H. George as permanent Chairman, against an overwhelming vote in opposition to him; but George was repudiated, and S. B. Chandler was made Chairman of the meeting. George Low obtained the floor and said, he and the audience might live to see the day when they would respect General Pierce as highly as they now do General Jackson. The remark was received with a storm of hisses.

Mr. L. F. Flint offered the following resolution, and supported it in an able speech. Resolved, That it is inexpedient, as citizens of Concord, to make arrangements for giving a public reception to President Pierce at the present time.

Mr. Fogg boldly arraigned President Pierce as responsible for nearly all the murders and outrages that have been committed by the Border Ruffians in Kansas. An attempt was made by the Border Ruffian Democracy to gag him down, but he was heard, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of four to one, and the meeting adjourned. There were about 1,000 persons present.

By this time I got across the street, between Mr. Strook's store and stable, the tar had melted some, and I could distinguish between males and females. Here were the female members of a flock in Rochester, over whom I felt the "Holy Ghost had made me an overseer," some of whom had ventured out in the midst of this mob to rescue their pastor from their bloody clutches. Some had fainted, others were crying and wringing their hands in excessive grief. I thought of the patriotic women of the revolution, and that their daughters still lived, to lead a helping hand to suffering humanity. I found my horse in the yard with the bridle on, and with assistance I got the saddle on, and started to go to some place as quickly as possible to get the tar washed out of my eyes.

The mob followed me, however, turned me back, and made me go towards Savannah. As I passed out of the town, I providentially met Mr. Chamberlain, and his wife who were coming to meeting (I hope he will write and tell you how they served him). When I came up to them, they did not know me. After I told them what had been done to me, Mr. C. asked me if I thought I could stand it to go to his father-in-law's, a distance of twelve miles. I told him I thought I could not endure such a trip, but was willing to try it. We rode as fast as we could, not knowing that the mob was in pursuit of us. When we turned off from the main Savannah road to go to Mr. Miller's they were not more than fifteen minutes behind us. After riding so far in the hot sun, in my condition, I was nearly dead, when we arrived, but through the attention of Mr. Chamberlain, and my kind friends at Mr. Miller's, in a few days I partially recovered from the injuries received. May they receive a thousand fold in this life and in the world to come, life everlasting.

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John C. Fremont,
In one handsome volume, illustrated—For 75 cents, at the BOOK STORE.

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For sale at the BOOK STORE, Millersburg, Sept. 4, 1856.

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Mitchell's Primary
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Fulton & Eastman's
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Grammar
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Piano's Primary
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Davies' Grammar
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What you want.
BIDDLE'S Carpenter's Assistant, a late publication, and the best of the kind in print.
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Just received at the BOOK STORE.

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SPENCER & WRIGHT'S Penmanship. The Illustrated Composition Book, containing Directions, Subjects, and Blank Leaves for Composition.
The Composition Book, also a good thing.
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Used without Preparation.
WITH THIS INK Writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common Ink on paper. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE OR CORRUPT the finest fabrics, and for color and durability is Fully Equal to the best in use. For Sale at the Book Store, Millersburg.

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A FIRST-RATE set of Thermometers just received at the Book Store. Short ones, 50 cents; long ones, one dollar. You ought to have one about your house.

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It is generally acknowledged by the Ladies that the Looking-Glasses kept at the Book Store are handsomer and cheaper than any they can get elsewhere. A few more left.

GLASS.
OF all sizes, from 10 to 30x24, can be had at CASKEY'S on the Corner.

COLD PENS.
A GOOD assortment of Morton's, and other manufacturers' Gold Pens, can be found at the Book Store in Millersburg.

Horse Farriers.
YOUNG, Mason, of Dr. Dadd's, Schinner's, and other Farrier Books, just received at MILLERSBURG, O.
CABOS—The finest lot ever offered in town. A new supply just received from the best makers, and going to be sold at reduced prices. At CASKEY'S, on the Corner.

NEW STORE.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS-WARE, BOOKS, &c., &c.
The subscriber, thankful for the liberal share of patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement in business in this place, respectfully solicits a continuance of the public favor.

He has constantly on hand a full supply of the articles enumerated above, which he will sell at the most reduced rates, and most

Honorable and Fair Terms.
Please to give him a call. Opposite Butler's Western House.
P. REIMENSDER.
Aug. 21, 1856.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the people of Holmes county and vicinity, that he is still in the Foundry Business in Millersburg. He has added to his list of pious the celebrated

BUCKEYE HISOR.
He is also prepared to furnish Ground Flows & Stone, put up in good style, as in any other shop in this region. Please call and see his improvements.
J. H. VAN BROCKLIN.
Aug. 21, 1856.

Jacob Stutsman's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Jacob Stutsman, late of Holmes county deceased, this 18th day of August, 1856.

ISAAC HOCHSTETTER,
Aug. 21, 1856—184. Administrator.

Wanted.
ANY quantity of Wheat, Oats, Corn, Beans, Tallow, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Old Iron, Brass Copper and Pewter, and a little CASH or anything that any body else want have, at the sign of the Big Clog Pot. Aug. 21, 1856.

A Single Trial—Tis all we ask
FOR
R. B. BULLOCK & CO.'S
CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP.
THE proprietors offer this Soap to the public after much experience in its manufacture and use, with entire confidence, as one of the greatest labor, time and money saving family dyes.

PLEASE OBSERVE.
1st. This Soap contains no alkali. Hence, every use of it is washing material.
2d. Less than one half the quantity required of common Soaps will do the same work of any kind; and when used as directed, it dispenses with all the pounding and machine friction, and will save FIFTY PER CENT. of the time and labor usually required to do the washing a family.
3d. WATER—In the use of this Soap, hard water needs no "breaking" or cleansing. Simply use a small excess of the Soap.
4th. Cloths will look much whiter and CLEARER, and last longer. The Soap itself softens the fabric and loosens the dirt, requiring but slight hand rubbing and thorough rinsing, to cleanse them perfectly. It is warranted not to injure the finest fabric.
5th. A strong solution of suds will clean paints, furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., with the greatest ease, rapidly and thoroughly.
6th. Used as a TOILET SOAP, cleanses the skin of dirt, grease, tar, paint, printers' ink, &c., leaving it soft and clear, and thus effectually prevents the action of the sun, and keeps the skin and all mechanics will find this soap invaluable for hand washing.
7th. It will remove oil, wheel grease, paints, &c., from silk and woolen goods, and the best of cloths may be washed in it without being filled as with other soaps.
We offer this Soap in a neat and merchantable style, being put up in pound boxes, and each box supplied with the printed directions, and warranted to give satisfaction when used according to directions.

Dealers and the public generally are requested to give the CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP a fair trial.

DIRECTIONS.
Measure into a tub the quantity of warm water required to soak your clothes. Put in every two gallons of water, take half a pound or more (in proportion to the hardness of water) of the Chemical Erasive Soap; slice it up and put it into your wash basin, and pour upon it one quart of boiling water, and the soap will readily dissolve; then turn the mixture thus prepared into your tub, and stir the water, and you will have a fine suds. Then put in your white clothes and let them soak over night, or at least an hour in the morning, after which wring them out and rinse in cold water, with a very little soap; then five minutes, rinse once more, as usual, blue, and hang out to dry.

For COLORED CLOTHES, add a very little Chemical Soap to the old suds in which your white clothes were washed, in the evening, and clothes and soak half an hour, after which wring out as usual, and hang them out to dry. Woolen clothes should soak half an hour and be rinsed in warm water. The washboards and collars may need slight rubbing.

For FLOORS, PAINT BRASS WORK, GLASS, &c., make a suds of the Soap, and apply with a sponge, a scrub brush, cloth, and, after few minutes, wash with cold water.

For HARD WATER, put your clothes in soak the same as above. Put for boiling clothes, put on your water, slice in a few thin slices of the Chemical Erasive Soap; let the water boil, but remove the suds; then put clothes immediately in to boil, and proceed as above, recollecting to use more of the soap for hard than soft waters. For sale at the Book Store, Millersburg, Ohio. Aug. 31, 1856.

Wm. A. Batchelor's HAIR DYE.
MONKEY'S paws and dogs may be taught to imitate some of the civilities of man, and actions of humanity and civility, and aptness in stealing quick equal to the general ability of man alone is given the ability to originate, contrive and construct, and even the animal seems to derive by his own acts his special into the different parts of man, or originators, contrivers and constructors—and monkeys parrots and foxes, or imitators, pretend to speculate. Mark the composition of Wm. A. Batchelor, of 233 Broadway, New York, having by perseverance and years of toil and costly experiments, succeeded in producing a hair dye, which he has received five Gold Medals and Diplomas—and, by all admitted to be perfect in all respects, a host of imitating monkeys and piratical pretenders, who always bear the palm of genius and skill, and take advantage of the wit they do not possess themselves, have sprung upon the trail laid out by "Batchelor." With peculiar pertinacity they have and worry with pretentious claims and bravado, every one who will listen to them, and they frequently succeed in gaining credit for themselves and trash. To guard the unsuspecting, the original and genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is now put up with costly steel plate engraving and his signature thereon on four sides of the box, and the address, 233 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Millersburg, at CASKEY'S on the Corner. Aug. 21, 1856.

The Great Russian Remedy.
PROBIO PUBLICO.
EVERY mother should have a box in the house, handy in case of accidents to the children—Roddick's Russian Remedy. It is a Russian remedy of thirty years' standing and is recommended by physicians. It is a safe and sure cure for all the diseases of children, such as cholera, and old sores of every kind; for fever, sores, ulcers, scald head, itch, nettle rash, burnings, sore nipples, (recommended by nurses), whooping, croup, measles, scarlet fever, and all other diseases of children, and is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be trusted to by the mother, and have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this cure do any injury or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought forth by one of the articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others. Roddick's Russian Remedy is put up in large tin boxes, stamped the cover, with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a box.

For sale at the Book Store, Millersburg, Ohio. Aug. 21, 1856.

A PERFUMED BREATH.
WHAT lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Elixir of a Thousand Flowers" she can dispense with the use of soap, and leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends feel it necessary to mention it. For a single drop of the "Elixir" on your toothbrush and with the tooth brush in the morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Elixir of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosy hue. Wet a towel, dip it in two or three drops of the "Elixir of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will not only remove soft hair, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. Fredrick & Co., proprietors, New York.

For sale at the Book Store, Millersburg, O. Aug. 21, 1856.

Fine Cutlery.
THE best lot of Fine Cutlery and Scissors ever before offered in Millersburg; just received at the Book and Variety Store. Also about three half a cent of Portmanteaux, cheaper than beef at a cent a pound, hoods and horns thrown in.

You can Always Find
VERY nice and very cheap assortment of long and short Mrs. at CASKEY'S, on the Corner. Aug. 21, 1856.

SCISSORS AND POCKET KNIVES.
A good article you are sure to get, if you buy at CASKEY'S, on the Corner. Aug. 21, 1856.

Ladies Belts.
ABOUT the best and only assortment of Ladies' Belts, Belt Buckles, Slides, Belt Ribbons, &c., in town, can be found at CASKEY'S, on the Corner. Sept. 1, 1856.

H. YERCIN, DRUGGIST.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Dye-Staffs, Glass, Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED will be constant supply of such articles as are enumerated above and all others usually kept in Drug Stores, which he will sell at the lowest current cash prices. He has also on hand all the popular Patent Medicines, such as Dr. Jayne's, London's, Ayer's, Brandreth's, Guyton's, Sarsaparilla, Brand's, Wistar's, and, in fact, any article in his line the afflicted may need, and he will give him a call. He also keeps the best quality of Wines and Brandies, for Medical purposes, to which he invites the attention of the afflicted. Every article sold by him is warranted to be pure, fresh and genuine. Particular attention will be paid to filling Physicians' orders and putting up prescriptions, family compounds and preparations of all kinds. He invites those wishing articles in his line to call, as he feels assured that he can make it to their interest to purchase of him. Millersburg, Aug. 21, 1856. 11f

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!
J. E. ATKINSON, SURGEON DENTIST.
CAN still be found in Millersburg prepared to perform every operation in his line of business. Teeth set from one to an entire set in the most approved style—uses those wishing principle. All gold work warranted. Office on Clay street, one door South of the Post Office. Millersburg, Aug. 21, 1856. 11f